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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Letter dated 27 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

I have the honour to attach herewith the report of the Government of the Sudan on the implementation of the measures stipulated by the Security Council in its resolution 1718 (2006) (see annex).

(*Signed*) Omar Dahab Fadl **Mohamed**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 27 June 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

[Original: Arabic]

Report of the Sudan on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017)

Further to the resolutions of the Security Council concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, namely, resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017) and 2397 (2017), the Government of the Sudan wishes to provide the following information:

1. In its note verbale dated 19 June 2017 addressed to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) (S/AC.49/2017/73), the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations stated that the Government of the Sudan had informed all relevant governmental authorities and individuals of the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, placing particular emphasis on paragraph 40 of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016) and subsequent resolutions prohibiting commercial or military interaction with any entities or bodies affiliated with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

2. The Government of the Sudan has established a national team comprising all relevant agencies to follow up on implementation of the Security Council resolutions concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and prepare national implementation reports for submission to the Committee.

3. Following investigation and verification, the Government of the Sudan cancelled the contract between the Future Electronic Company and Sudan Master Technology, and brought an end to the companies' cooperation as of 15 July 2017.

4. In the light of paragraph 3 above, the Sudanese Government expelled the staff of the aforementioned company and prohibited them from entering the Sudan. The last of the staff members left on 12 August 2017.

5. The Government has added the list of banned individuals compiled by the Committee to its no-entry lists. It has circulated those lists to Sudanese embassies and points of entry into the country.

6. The countries do not have resident diplomatic representation. The Sudan covers the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from its embassy in Beijing, while the Democratic People's Republic of Korea covers the Sudan from Addis Ababa.

7. There are no financial interactions with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Moreover, the Sudan has no financial transactions and cannot carry out international bank transfers with numerous States owing to the unilateral sanctions that the United States of America has imposed on the Sudan for the last 20 years.

8. It follows from paragraph 7 above that two countries have no interactions involving the import or export of minerals of any sort, or petroleum products, compressed gas, agricultural machinery, electronic components or any of the items listed in the resolutions of the Security Council.

9. The Central Bank of the Sudan has issued instructions to Sudanese financial institutions in anticipation of any future commercial or economic transactions with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so long as the competent

authorities have not received permission from the Committee in the form of an exception.

10. In recent times, no Korean aircraft and no aircraft suspected to be connected with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has entered Sudanese airspace. No vessel originating in North Korea has transited through territorial waters. The Civil Aviation Agency and maritime port authorities have been instructed that, if there is any doubt, they must search any suspicious aircraft or vessel, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council.

11. In the light of paragraphs 4 and 5 above, and since staff members of the aforementioned company were expelled, no citizen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been working in Sudanese territory. There is no scientific or technical cooperation that would require the presence of citizens of that country in the Sudan.